Pulp and paper magazine 1911

PULP AND PAPER MAGAZINE OF CANADA

VOL. 9 TORONTO JANUARY 1911 NO.

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The Ontario Government authorizes the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., to distribute pro rata among its shareholders 7,855 shares of preference stock and 7,855 shares of common stock of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., and to reduce the capital stock (including unissued shares) to $78,550.

* * *

A company is being organized under the name of the Roberval Paper Co., Ltd.; capital stock $1,500,000 common, and $1,500,000 preferred, to acquire timber limits on Ouiatchouan River. A. Du Tremblay, of Roberval, Que., will be president and manager. That municipality has granted a bonus of $10,000 and exemption for taxes for 15 years.

* * *

The recent death of David S. Cowles, late president of the Pejepscot Paper Co., will not affect the Canadian interests of that company, and a new mill will likely be built at St Martin's, N.B. Charles P. Cowles, brother of the late president, has been on a trip of inspection to the property in New Brunswick. The new president is Justus Cowles, of New York.

* * *

The E. B. Eddy Co., Hull, is making plans for extensive improvements in its power plant at Chaudiere Falls, by which its supply of power will be doubled with the same quantity of water, which at several periods during the last two or three years has been too low for the company's requirements. Another thing which will help the Hull and Ottawa manufacturers is the proposal of the Ontario Government to build a dam at Round Lake on Bonnechere River, which empties into the Ottawa River.

* * *

The collapse and blowing out of one of the huge penstocks in the Powell River B.C. Pulp and Paper Co.'s plant, which prevented the beginning of operations in paper-making, timed for the following day, has led the management to have all the wood penstocks of the 35,000 horsepower hydro-electric plant torn down and replaced by heavy steel. The output of this plant with its two machines will be 100 tons of paper daily, which it is intended to double as soon as conditions warrant.

* * *

It is understood that the report of the representatives of Sir John Milbanke of England, who last month investigated into the conditions of the Miramichi Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B., and of the J. B. Snowball Co.'s property adjoining, was very favorable, especially in view of a possible merging of the two industries. The Miramichi mill is in the hands of W. Dick, permanent liquidator, who is acting on behalf of the Bank of Montreal.

* * *

The Brompton Pulp & Paper Co. is bringing action in the Quebec Superior Court at Sherbrooke against the Great Northern Lumber Co., to set aside a contract made originally between the estate of the late Cyrus Clarke and the Scotstown Mill Co., in which the latter were given the right to cut timber in the township of Ditton and Hatton under license held by Clarke upon payment of double stumpage. Plaintiffs acquired the rights of Clarke and claim that owing to the failure of the Northern Company to cut under the license and to pay the amount due under the agreement, the work should be set aside.

* * *

H. A. Maclean, K.C., appeared before the Dominion Railway Commission on behalf of the province of British Columbia, to urge the systematic patrol of the railways, to guard against the starting of forest fires through sparks from railway locomotives. The percentage of fires in that province arising from that cause is large, owing to the length of the dry season in many parts. In parts

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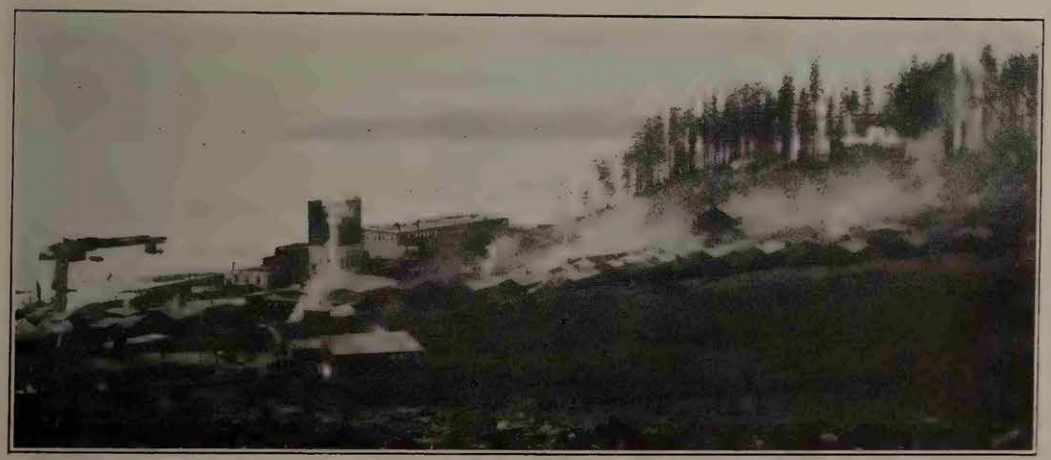
POWELL RIVER PAPER COMPANY

Canada's paper production figures will show a considerable increase when the big plant of the Powell River Paper Co., at Powell River, British Columbia, commences operations next July. This mill, which will be one of the largest on the continent, is being built by the Brooks-Scanlon lumber interests of Minneapolis, and will be their first entry into the field of the manufacture of pulp and paper. That they mean business and that they intend to succeed in this branch of industry and in comparatively new territory, is evidenced by the extent of the preparations being made at the present time and that have been going on for over a year.

Over $2,000,000 will be expended on the plant, based on the plans now being followed, and within the course of a year or so it is the intention to double and possibly triple the initial capacity of 100 tons of paper a day. The machinery throughout is of the finest and most up-to-date that money and brains can produce, and no expense is being spared to obtain the very highest efficiency. The same is true as regards the buildings. In fact, the owners are putting up something that will not only be complete at the start but that will be permanent. Nearly all the buildings are of reinforced concrete and the balance of brick. Approximately 65,000 barrels of cement and 1,000,000 brick are being used for the purpose, as well as enormous quantities of other material necessary for such construction.



General View of Mill of Powell River Paper Co.



Another View of the Mill.

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The two paper machines alone are huge affairs, weighing nearly 1,000 tons. These are but a part of the immense equipment required for the complete operation. The Waterous Engine Works



Shipping Point of the Powell River Mill.

of Brantford are supplying the greater part of the pulping machinery. One not familiar with the business can have no idea of the immense amount of machinery and apparatus necessary to develop the power, saw and grind the wood from logs to pulp, reduce the small pieces of wood to the finest fibre



Twenty Cars of Waterous Machinery.

by steam acids, and do the countless other things necessary to turn a tree in the forest into finished news print paper.

Electricity, generated by water turbines, will drive all the machinery, and no steam power whatever will be used for the purpose. Nevertheless, a great deal of steam will be required to dry the paper and for the chemical process, so fourteen large boilers are being installed. Besides generating electricity, the turbines will drive the big stones for grinding the wood into pulp, and altogether they will develop about 18,000 horse power.

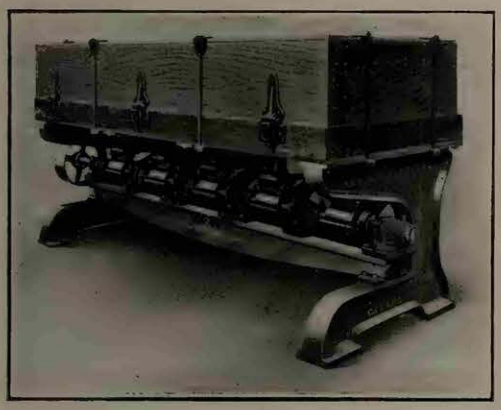
For the purpose of getting this amount of power, and also to provide for the increased amount which will be needed later on, the Powell River is being harnessed by a large concrete dam at the crest of the falls about a half mile from the sea shore. The water thus stored will be conveyed in huge penstocks, or pipes, some of them fourteen feet in diameter, to the turbines, a drop of about 160 feet.

In generating steam, oil will be used for the most part, and several hundred thousand barrels have been purchased.

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Slabs and edgings will be used to a certain extent, but no coal.

This enterprise is proving, and will continue to prove, beneficial to the province of British Columbia in many ways. Fully one thousand men are being employed at the present time and have been for some months and steady employment is assured for a large number for years to come. Enormous quantities of material and supplies are being pur-



By courtesy of Waterous Engine Works

chased in Vancouver and the vicinity, and in Eastern Canadian markets. In fact, the company has made it a point to secure as much as possible of the required equipment from Canadian dealers. A new town has sprung up which promises to become an important place in the near future as it is well situated and will possess a feature which is always important where there is an abundance of raw materials nearby—cheap power and plenty of it.

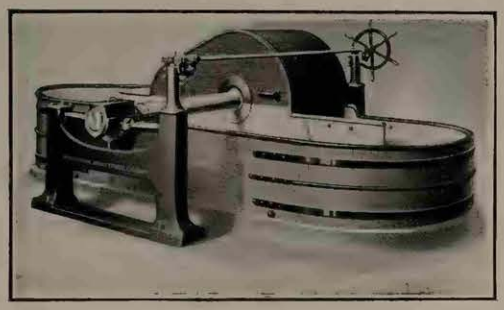
The town site has been plotted by experts and a number of lots, even at this early stage, have been sold. The company have just completed twenty-five modern dwellings, all different, and intend to put up more later on. An unusually good schoolhouse has already been put up, and a hotel of no mean pretensions and up-to-date in every respect, is nearing completion. Water pipes for fire protection and town supply have been laid and connected up with all the houses, and more have been ordered for additional service. Mail and telegraphic communication have been established and a Customs officer installed. From one to three passenger boats ply each day between Powell River and Vancouver, about 100 miles distant.

The government long ago realized the importance of this big undertaking and has done a great deal to assist the company.

Accompanying this article are cuts showing the mill and other works in various stages of erection and from different aspects.

In the small cut attached a twenty-car train of Pulp Mill machinery is shown leaving the Waterous Engine Works Company's shops in Brantford, for its long trip around the Horn to Powell River, B. C.

This special train, the largest shipment of machinery ever sent from Brantford, represents less than one-third the full order of 63 carloads that was supplied by the Waterous Company. Practically the entire Pulp Mill equipment was built by this firm, and is a fine ex-



By courtesy of Waterous Engine Works.

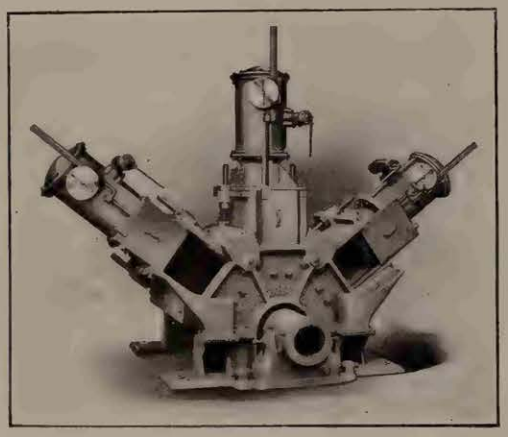
ample of the high class and thoroughly up-to-date pulp machinery being manufactured in Canada to-day.

The Wood Room installation consists of a heavy Waterous Log Haul-up, 250 ft. long, corrugated live rolls, transfer tables, Five-arm Log Flipper of special design, and a 60 inch Cutting-up saw, which cuts the wood into 32 inch lengths. By chain conveyor logs are carried to the Barkers. These are ten in number, arranged in a staggered row

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the length of the Wood Room, and fed by individual chain conveyors from the rough wood trough. They are the Waterous Standard Under-Floor type, carrying a 7 foot disc, and supplied with eight 18 inch barking knives. Fitted with Witham Automatic Barker Attachments, they have a capacity much greater than is necessary for the present size of the mill.

In the Ground Wood Mill, 12 Waterous Grinders, International type, are in operation. This type of machine represents the latest development in Grinder construction. Labor, power, and pulp saving devices have been greatly improved, and these machines have a grinding capacity much greater than any other make of the same size. They



Pulp Machine by Waterous Engine Works

carry a 54 inch stone 35 inches wide, and will take care of a 32 inch billet up to 15 inches in diameter. They are set in four groups, each group water-wheel driven and together having a grinding capacity of 120 tons per 24 hours.

For screening the pulp in the Chemical and Ground Wood Mills, and for the machines, fifty-two 12 plate Waterous Open-side Screens are employed. These are arranged in parallel-series, eight in a set, arranged back to back, and set on an incline, the last pair on each line being provided with efficient scraping attachment by which all slivers, chips, etc., are cleaned from the plates. In an installation such as this the merits of the open-side construction are shown to the best advantage. Should any overhauling of the shaft, or the removal of a cam be necessary, the individual screen shaft can be uncoupled and dropped out on the floor without disturbing the rest of the battery. Great improvements have been made in the design of the flow boxes, and with these Screens it is possible to regulate the screening speed as desired.

Seven Waterous Feltless Wet Machines, 84 inches wide, carrying cylinder moulds 40 inches in diameter, take care of the screened stock and dry it sufficiently to permit its being pumped where required. In the Beating Room six Waterous new model Beating Engines are installed. These are 2,000 pound machines and are the latest addition to the Waterous Company's line of pulp and paper machinery. They are of large capacity, provided with means for quick filling and discharging, and are built to allow perfect control of the beating operation.

Fourteen 72 inch x 18 foot Boilers supply the steam for drying, cooking, etc.

The three small cuts give a general idea of the design and construction of some of these machines, and may prove of interest to our readers.

A meeting of the directors of the Canada Coating Mills, Georgetown, and Wm. Barber & Bros., proprietors of the Georgetown Paper Mills, took place last month with the object of discussing a merger of the two mills. So far as arranged at present, we understand the two industries will be carried on under their individual names, but under one manager, who will likely be Mr. A. M. Huestis, who at present is managing director of the Canada Coating Mills. These mills have been using the product of the other for some time past.

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ment, is credited by paper trade publications with plans for a $500,000 mill at Three Rivers, which is at the mouth of the St. Maurice River.

The Ohio Select List closed for one year at $2.15 f.o.b. destination for a supply of 3,000 tons to thirty Ohio papers—an average of 100 tons each. Smaller papers seem to be able to get a supply at $2.15 and less from jobbers, but the International Paper Company and other large producers have been, until within a few days, maintaining their demand for $2.25 and will probably continue to do so until the new mills come on the market with their offerings. The International Paper Company made pledges last year with some customers that it would meet the market price. It bought up the total output of a ground wood mill which had been planning to locate a paper mill at tidewater in New York harbor.

The abnormally high price for ground wood may bear investigation. The efforts to starve the pulp market resemble those transactions in 1906 and 1907, which disposed of the surplus of mills.

As a result of the threatened competition of the Powell River Paper Company of British Columbia, against the two paper mills of the Pacific Coast, the Willamette and Crown Columbia, many of the Pacific Coast papers closed five and seven-year contracts with the Willamette Paper Company at lower prices. The Willamette subsequently acquired control of the Powell River Paper Mill production of ninety tons per day. After that deal had been announced some of the papers which did not cover themselves reported an inability on the part of the Willamette Paper Company to supply them. There are indications of a gentleman's agreement among print paper mills on the Pacific Coast. Swedish paper has been offered on the Pacific Coast.

Reports from Chicago indicate that the International Paper price for paper to three Chicago papers for the year 1911 was $2.25 less two per cent.; that is, $2.20½, and to the Hearst publication $2.25 less three per cent.; that is, $2.18¼. It is understood that lighter weight paper which reduced cost approximately six cents per hundred additional was another factor in the proposition.

The American Paper and Pulp Association is planning a campaign to urge upon Congress the repeal of Section 2 of the Act of July 26, 1911, providing for the admission of pulp and paper. The possibility of repeal is extremely remote. At the recent session of Congress there was an overwhelming majority in both Houses in favor of free paper from all countries. There were not sixteen votes in the United States Senate in favor of the Root Amendment. A roll call on that amendment was purposely avoided by the friends of the paper makers.

Attorneys for pulp and paper importers who have protested against the payment of duties on importations from Germany, Norway and Sweden report that the Treasury officials say they will not put "undue obstacles" in the way of the speedy determination of the right of "favored nations" to bring in pulps and paper free of duty. Nevertheless, the proceedings must take their course through the Board of General Appraisers and the Court of Customs Appeals, unless the Treasury Department shall acquiesce in the obvious effect of laws recently enacted by Congress.

The treaty of the United States with Sweden, which is a sample of all the treaties made by the United States with "favored nations" provides as follows:

"The King (of Sweden) and the United States engage mutually not to grant hereafter any particular favor to other nations in respect to commerce and navigation which shall not immediately be given to the other party who shall enjoy the same favor freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation, if the concession was conditional."

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Böving Company's various specialties, which include urbines, Pumps and Pulp-Making Machinery. Mr. Clayton's qualifications in this respect are unrivalled owing to the unique experience he has had of English, American and European methods. His ten years pioneering experience in Scandinavia, where he was partly responsible for the starting of the Magnet Company and entirely responsible for the inauguration of the Clayton-Unger Works, an amalgamation of which interests now operates with a capital of about one million dollars, should be of great assistance to him here. The chief manufactured products of Scandinavia, timber and pulp, are similar to our own products, and it has been in connection with machinery for the manufacture of these products and the equipment of hydraulic power with electrical transmission that Mr. Clayton has been chiefly occupied.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Plans are being prepared for building the mill of the new Inter-Lake Tissue Mill at Thorold.

Canadian Timber Investment Company, Limited, 75 Lombard Street, London, E.C., licensed to do business in British Columbia, capital £400,000; office in Vancouver at the Royal Bank Chambers.

The Minnesota and Ontario Power Company are said to have plans in readiness for building a 70-ton paper mill at Fort Frances, Ont., putting in two machines for making news print and wrapping paper respectively.

Winnipeg News Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, capital $20,000, to publish and distribute books, newspapers, etc. J. R. Tanguay, W. H. Lunney, W. J. Walsh, J. H. Brittle and C. J. E. Charbonneau, all of Montreal.

Canadian Publicity Bureau, Limited, Montreal, capital $100,000, to carry on a general printing, publishing and engraving business, publish books and newspapers, etc. W. F. Chipman and R. O. McMurtry, advocates, and F. G. Bush, book-keeper, all of Montreal.

Manouan Lumber, Power and Pulp Company, Montreal, capital $90,000, to deal in all kinds of timber, erect pulp and paper mills and to acquire for light, heat and power purposes the power from Manouan Falls, County Champlain, Que. W. J. White, A. W. P. Buchanan, E. C. Young, A. E. C. Buchanan, and A. H. Elder, all of Montreal.

Powell River Company, Limited, head office Vancouver, capital $4,000,000. To acquire from the Powell River Paper Company, Limited, all property, contracts, privileges, etc., which that company hold under the Water Clauses, Consolidation Act, 1897, and the Water Act, 1909, and to manufacture pulp, paper, timber, etc.

The British Columbia News Company, Vancouver, capital $20,000. To purchase, import, publish and distribute books, magazines, newspapers and other printed matter, carry on business as proprietors and publishers of newspapers, stationery, engravers, etc. J. R. Tanguay, W. H. Lunney, H. J. Elliott, J. H. Brittle and C. J. E. Charbonneau, all of Montreal.

The model town of Powell River, B.C., was damaged by fire, the general store of the paper company being damaged to the extent of $20,000.

Attention is drawn by Alberta newspapers to the large pulp wood concession existing near Entwistle, some 65 miles west of Edmonton where the G.T.P. crosses the Pembina River, and prospects for a pulp mill are spoken of favorably. So far as we know, no capital is yet interested in the project. The Canadian Northern Railway will pass near.

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town $6,000, being the full amount of the taxes levied in 1910 on an assessment of $400,000, together with the costs in connection with the case. The amount claimed for arrears on school taxes was not pressed. In connection with the settlement Mr. Backus stated that he would guarantee that inside of a year he would have a large paper and pulp mill erected in Fort Frances to use the Canadian share of the power. The town has been fighting for this for some years.

* * *

Good progress is being made with the Dryden, Ont., pulp mill, which will be a large concern. The building will cover 50,000 square feet. The chemical recovery room, 130 feet long by 80 feet wide, the woodroom and the cutting up room, will be separate from the main mill and form a block with the sawmill, while the digester room will be 85 feet high and the blow tank room 60 feet high. All the rooms are on a large scale, the screen room being 90 feet long and 50 feet wide, the boiler house and tank room 140 feet by 50 feet, while the main paper machine room is 210 feet long and 60 feet wide. The mill's initial capacity will be 10,000 tons per annum, to produce which will be required besides wood, all the refuse from the sawmill. It is hoped to have the mill in operation by July next. The ratepayers of Dryden recently passed a by-law to sell to the company a large park, to exempt them from taxation for ten years and to fix the rate of assessment on its property at $60,000 for ten years. The company's new planing mill was recently destroyed by fire at a loss of $10,000, covered by insurance.

* * *

The Powell River Pulp and Paper Co. will hold their formal opening some time during the present month—probably upon the B. C. Premier's return from the East, as it is hoped to have the Prime Minister and several of his colleagues honor with their presence the important event. The recent blowing out of one of the penstocks explains the postponement of the formal inauguration of the plant. It is now a practical certainty, in view of the rejection of the reciprocity agreement, that the company will double the capacity of its mill during the coming year. It is expected that the work on the addition will begin this winter or as soon as the present plant is in good running order. The increase will cost about one million dollars, making the total initial expenditure on Powell River about $3,500,000. The capacity of the present plant is about 100 tons of paper per day. With the additional two machines (there are two in now) the plant will be able to manufacture two hundred tons of commercial paper daily. This will make the plant rank well up with any on the Pacific coast.

—The Department of Trade and Commerce has received a despatch from the British Consulate at Christiania stating that according to the Farmand, mechanical pulp stocks in Norway are exhausted owing to a restriction in production, the recent lockout and purchases by America. Paper manufacturers have been advised to buy dry pulp rather than stop the mills, as everything points to a mechanical pulp famine in the coming winter, owing to the shortage in water in South Norway, Sweden and Finland.

—A report from W. A. Beddoe, Trade Commissioner in New Zealand, showing the value of Canadian exports to that colony for the quarter ending June 30, reveals that printing paper makes up one-third of the exports, amounting to £15,525 sterling. The nearest approach is agricultural machinery totaling £3,692 sterling. In addition to printing paper there was an export from Canada to New Zealand of paper hangings, valued at £2,212 sterling.

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The model town of Powell River, B. C., erected by the Powell River Pulp & Paper Company, suffered damage by fire last month to the extent of $35,000.

* * *

J. E. Henderson and H. Schulz of the Bull River Power Company, Madison, Wis., and A. C. Stielow of Milwaukee, propose to establish a pulp mill near Fernie, B.C.

* * *

The Garden City Paper Mills are making good headway with their new mill near St. Catharines, Ont., and expect to have the plant running by November 1st. They have issued a large hanger which is being distributed among the trade.

* * *

The Remington Martin Paper Company, St. Regis Falls, N.Y., have contracted with a Quebec firm for 17,000 cords of pulp-wood to be shipped by barge to Washington, thence by rail to the company's mills at Raymondville, Norfolk and Norwood.

* * *

The Pigeon River Lumber Company, operating in Rainy River district, shipped a large raft of pulp wood to Wisconsin recently and this is looked on as the precursor of a considerable exportation of Canadian wood to Wisconsin points in the near future.

* * *

On the 2nd inst. damage by fire to the extent of $30,000 was done to the stock and plant of the St. Lawrence Pulp and Paper Company. The fire originated in the drying-room, and spread with great rapidity. As the industry is in the Chaudiere manufacturing district, the whole fire department was called out, and confined the flames to the upper storey of the building. Several employees escaped only by jumping to a neighboring roof.

* * *

Work has started on the dismantling of several buildings on the property recently purchased from the Lake Superior Corporation at Sault St. Marie, Ont., to make room for the new mill. The new building will be 500 feet by 180, and will take eighteen months to erect. This disposes of the rumor that the new mill would be located on the United States side. A new coffer dam is being erected to augment the power now supplied the pulp mill, and the output of pulp will also be increased by another 50 tons per day, to supply the paper plants. A battery of 14 boilers is also to be installed in the old power house of the sulphite mill. The plant will employ about three hundred hands. Bonds to the value of about $3,500,000 were floated in London several weeks ago. The industry, when completed, will represent an investment of $8,000,000, and the present expenditure is estimated at $3,000,000.

NORWEGIAN PULP CONDITIONS.

A lock-out is on in Norway affecting nearly 50,000 employees in the principal mechanical and chemical pulp mills in that country. Wages are the issue. The conflict is likely to reach an acute phase, so far as this continent is concerned, about the middle of next month. Opinions are divided as to how long the trouble will continue, but it is bound to materially diminish the supplies of pulp.

MEASURING QUALITY IN PAPER.

In speaking of how to test the elements that go to make up "quality" in paper, Arthur D. Little, of Boston, official chemist of the American Paper and Pulp Association, says:—

Fortunately, what may be called the fundamental properties of paper permit in nearly every case of exact measurement and numerical statement. These fundamental properties are thickness, weight per unit area, resistance to bursting strain, tensile strength in dif-

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and is capitalized at $100,000, held its first meeting recently and elected the following directors: William H. Howe, Buffalo, N.Y., president; L. H. Gardner, Mumford, N.Y., vice-president; R. M. Myers, Rochester, N.Y., secretary-treasurer. The company is making arrangements to start its new tissue mill at St. Catharines at an early date. Building operations have commenced, and the company expects to have the plant in full operation in three months' time.

* * *

We have received from the John McDougall Caledonian Iron Works Co., Limited, Montreal, a very attractive catalogue of their turbine pumps. This company have recently completed 15 centrifugal pumps for the Powell River Paper Co., Limited, of Powell River, B.C. The shipment includes two twelve-inch two stage turbine pumps, each having a capacity of 4,000 U.S., or 3,333 Imperial gallons per minute against a head of 100 ft. They are supplied with extended shafts for direct connection to water wheels at 375 r.p.m., and are located in the screen room to carry ground wood stock to deckers. This carload also includes two 12 volute pumps, each having a capacity of 4,200 U.S. gallons or 3,500 Imperial gallons per minute against a head of 40 feet. They are driven by 75 h.p. motors made by Allis-Chalmers-Bullock Limited.

* * *

J. R. Booth will establish an eight-hour day in his paper mills at Ottawa. He will employ three gangs working eight hours each, instead of two gangs working eleven and thirteen hours, respectively. At the start only 54 men will be affected, but later it is expected that the shorter hours will apply to the whole staff. The present wages for the paper mill workers, which range from $1.50 to $4.25 per day, will be modified slightly, as Mr. Booth had raised the scale to compensate for the long hours. It is regarded by all parties to the agreement that the shorter hours are being granted without any practical reduction of pay. The change has been brought about after long agitation by the men though it has always been carried on in the friendliest spirit with their employer. Mr. Booth let it be known that, while he dissented from conferring with the foreign representatives of any union, he was glad to talk over conditions with his own employees at any time. The agreement will go into effect as soon as the mechanical arrangements can be made equal to continuous work. The workers used the argument that the increased output from the mill would justify the extra expense, and one of the superintendents holds the opinion that with fresh crews three times a day, production would be greater. The new regulation will add 50 per cent. to the paper mill hands employed in the Booth mills. The pay roll of this firm already amounts to $3,000 a day.

CARVER'S PAPER PLUG MACHINE.

The Paper Products Co., of Weldon, N.C., have acquired the rights to the Carver paper plug machine, and have secured the services of the inventor to carry on its manufacture.

This machine is a great improvement over the old method of making plugs to go in rolls of paper, bungs for roofing paper, screen wire, etc. It is automatic in operation, the operator simply feeds the squares into it, end to end, and they come out finished plugs. In this machine any length stuff can be used, from one foot up to twenty or longer, and the ends do not have to be squared or pointed, nor does the stock have to be equalized. The machine very seldom loses over one plug to a piece, and never over two. It will make from 18,000 to 25,000 in 10 hours with one operator. It would take at least three men to make this amount on the old style machine. A saving of two men at $2 a day, in four months would amount to $416, or enough to pay for the machine. The knife can be set to make any size up to four inches

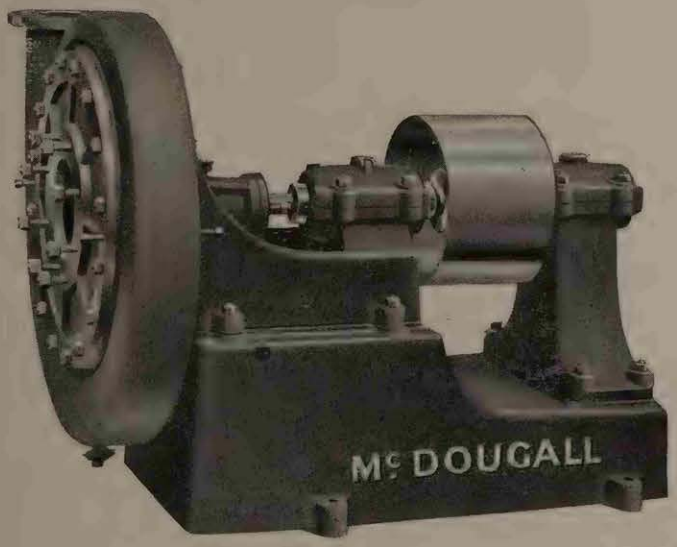
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WORTHINGTON PUMPS

FOR

PULP AND PAPER MILLS

Specially built to suit the conditions
of operation



POWELL RIVER PAPER COMPANY

The Pump in the illustration is one of 15 Centrifugal Pumps built for the Powell River Paper Co. It has a capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute against 50 ft. head, and is used for carrying sulphite stock to beaters. Send for

BULLETIN 106—VOLUTE PUMPS
BULLETIN 108—TURBINE PUMPS

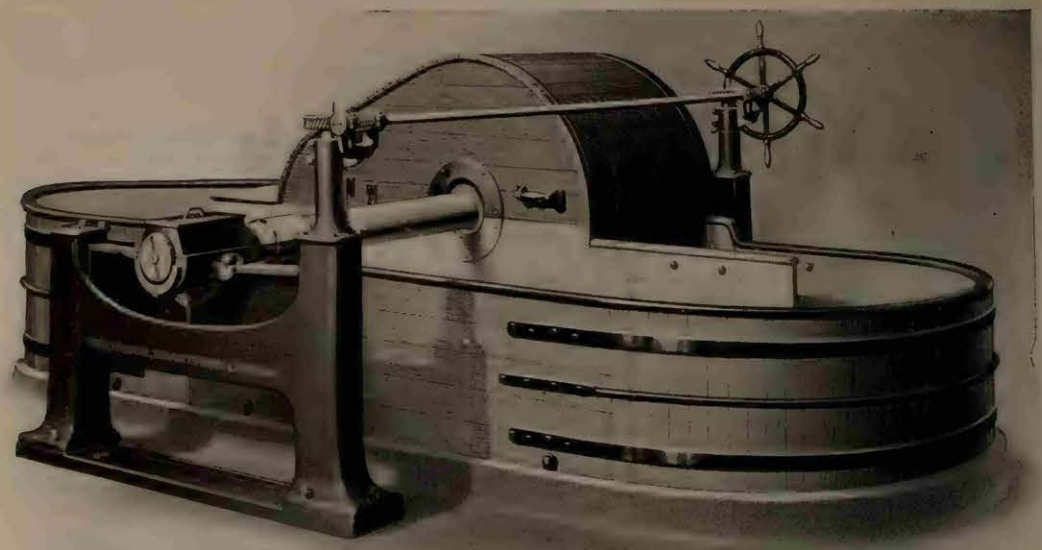
THE JOHN McDOUGALL, CALEDONIAN IRON WORKS CO.,

LIMITED

WORKS: 512 William St., Montreal.

Sales Offices: Montreal, Toronto, Cobalt, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver.

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The Waterous Beating Engine

A beater of new design that incorporates the latest principles in beater construction. The tub, beater roll and roll supports are proportioned to ensure ease of operation and rapidity and uniformity of mixing and beating. Built in sizes of 500, 800, 1000, 1200, 1500 and 2000 lbs. capacity.

We have just completed six of these beaters, 2000 lbs. size, for the Powell River Paper Co., B. C. and are at present building eight more, same size, for the Spanish River Paper Company, Espanola, Ontario.

THE

Waterous Engine Works

Company, Limited.

Brantford, - Canada

ITS FEATURES

Tub of selected Cypress and Georgia Pine heavily banded with iron and held together with through-going tie rods. Lines of travel designed to produce a uniform even flow of stock. Back fall high, set on end grain, tub deepened behind fall. Hood of pine and cypress extended far back and fitted tightly to tub. Our beaters can be kept as clean as any machine in the mill. Roll latest improved design, spindle of cast iron, fly bars of extra tough steel, spaced with weathered oak and fastened together by special process. It will keep solid under all conditions. End posts of box section are connected by base plate. A light, strong and particularly rigid construction. Bearings for roll are swivelled on the lighter beams, babbitted, of extra large surface, water cooled and with lots of room for grease and oil lubrication. Emergency lifter is supplied that will raise roll a full inch off bed plate instantaneously. We build washer roll, sand trap and hydraulic flushing device that will be supplied if asked for.

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The United States Government for many years declined every Canadian offer for a Reciprocity treaty. If the Canadian Government exercises the same national right to make the tariff laws deemed most suitable for the present Canadian conditions, are the Americans so unfair and so domineering that they will take hostile action against Canada? We believe the "Witness" is very unjust to the American people.

If Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with his pleasant smile and genial manner, had told President Taft that Canada passed the parting of the ways some time ago, and no longer wanted a Reciprocity treaty, does anyone suppose that the United States would have gone to war about it?

If the Americans are as unreasonable as the "Witness" imagines, the Reciprocity compact will be even more dangerous than we suppose. It would be folly to tie ourselves by tariff agreement to a nation so easily offended. If our mere refusal to enter into such a compact would excite the hostility of the United States what might we expect if, after accepting it and trying it, we found it disadvantageous to Canada and wished to withdraw from it?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier truly said a few years ago that the best way to retain the friendship of the Americans was to make ourselves independent of them.

We do not require a Reciprocity treaty to gain the good-will of the Americans. Most friendly feelings have existed between the two countries for many years.

The "Witness" apparently believes that President Taft's arbitration proposal is merely a bait on the Reciprocity hook with which he is trying to catch Canada.



A large quantity of pulp-wood belonging to B. C. Howard, of Sherbrooke, Que., estimated at no less than between 3,000 and 4,000 cords, was destroyed on the railroad track of the Tring and Megantic branch of the Quebec Central. The loss was at least $20,000, not covered by insurance.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PULP AND PAPER NOTES.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

British Columbia will this year begin to take a more noticeable position in the figures of Canada pulp and paper production. Two mills now erected, and soon to operate, three mills in the course of erection, besides others contemplated, will make an appreciable showing.

The Powell River Paper Co. will begin operations some time in August, turning out 100 tons of paper daily. This is but the initial capacity, and the company will most likely treble this before many months. The buildings and plant are being formed to allow of this expansion.

At Bella Coola the Ocean Falls Co. are rapidly establishing an industry that will employ a thousand men, making it one of the largest in the province. Towards the end of the year they will be turning out 150 tons of wood pulp daily, besides 350,000 feet of lumber. This company possesses 80,644 acres of leasehold and Crown granted timber lands. Here work has been going on for two years. A model town is being built by the company, with school, stores, hotel, and every other necessity of modern life. For their pulp mill twenty-four grinders are being installed, and 20,000 horse-power will be developed.

At a place on Howe Sound, called Mill Creek, about thirty-five miles from Vancouver, the British Columbia Sulphite Fibre Co. are putting up a pulp mill of fifty tons daily capacity. Work on this plant has been going on quietly, and unknown to outsiders, for over two years.

British Columbia's first pulp mill, at Swanson Bay, with a capacity of twenty-five tons daily, is not running at present, but will be this summer.

The $400,000 soda pulp and stock mill at Port Mellon, recently purchased by Mr. Lester W. David, is now idle pending the decision of the new owners as to its disposition. Mr. David is now

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are, at present, constructed or under construction, four pulp mills. The largest of these mills is that at Powell River, about 90 miles north of Vancouver, recently described in these columns. This mill is owned by the Powell River Paper Company, a close corporation consisting of the members of the Brooks, Scanlon, O'Brien Lumber business. This company was until recently known as the Canadian Industrial Company. The mill has now started to work. There is on the Powell River large water power. On the river, which extends back some 60 miles from the coast through the mountains, and around Powell Lake, which is a lake about 30 miles long and a mile to five miles wide near the mouth of the river, there is a large quantity of Douglas fir, Western hemlock and Western white fir (Abies amabilis). In addition to the timber on the Powell River drainage this pulp company will be able to secure large quantities of pulp-wood along the sheltered inland waterways, and on Vancouver Island. There is no large Sitka spruce near the mill of the Powell River Lumber Company, but within a radius of one hundred miles to the north a fairly large quantity of Sitka spruce may be secured. This spruce is very clear, long fibred and produces a pulp superior to the eastern white spruce. Another balsam (Abies grandis) occurs on Vancouver Island in small quantities. This wood possesses a fibre about as long as that of the eastern white spruce. It yields well, bleaches readily and is suitable for newsprint, tissue or strong wrapping paper.

What will be one of the largest pulp mills in British Columbia is that of the Oriental Pulp and Paper Company with headquarters at Vancouver and mills at Bella Coola, B.C., 300 miles north of Vancouver on the coast. This company was formerly known as the Bella Coola Development Company, but is now owned by a company in which Lester W. David, a prominent Seattle lumberman, is heavily interested. The mill is now under construction, and will be in operation in a few months. There is abundant water power. The timber used will be chiefly Sitka spruce. The capacity of this mill will be from 100 to 250 tons of dry pulp per day.

A mill which is now in operation is that at Ocean Falls, on the north coast of British Columbia, owned by the Canadian Pacific Sulphite Pulp Company. This company has absorbed the Oriental Pulp and Paper Company, during the past year or two. This mill is making experiments in the manufacture of pulp by soda and sulphite processes. They expect to start manufacturing on a large scale very shortly. They will probably ship their pulp to the Orient.

The oldest pulp mill in British Columbia is that at Port Mellon. This mill has had a varied career. It is now owned by the British Canadian Woodpulp and Paper Company, which has absorbed companies formerly known as the Western Canada Woodpulp and Paper Company, and the Quatsino Pulp and Paper Company.

The Western Canada Woodpulp and Paper Company owned the pulp mill at Port Mellon, on the Quatsino Sound, on the mainland of the British Columbia coast, but unfortunately were unable to secure any timber suitable for pulp manufacture. The Quatsino Pulp Company owned pulp leases on Quatsino Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, but had no mill. These two companies amalgamated and were known as the British-Canadian Woodpulp and Paper Company. The mill is now out of date, and it was found impossible to manufacture pulp profitably. The chief owners of the British-Canadian Woodpulp and Paper Company, Messrs. Paterson, of the Paterson Timber Company, Joe Martin and Harvie, sold their holdings to Lester David, of Seattle. Mr. David is now trying to sell the stock in England.—"M."